

## General College News

The editor of the Alumni Association column has been kept so busy with the work of enrolling students that he has had no time to prepare copy for his columns. We must, therefore, omit it this week.

### SCHOOL OPENS

Students have been pouring into Berea for the past week. Wednesday morning, the opening day, found a large number on the ground. From the appearance about all are here that room can be found for. It certainly is not advisable for anyone to come before he has been notified by the secretary that a room is reserved for him.

The usual procession from Ladies Hall to the Chapel took place Wednesday morning at 7:30, and it was perhaps the largest procession ever witnessed at the opening day of a fall term.

After all had been seated in the Chapel, the first United Chapel service was held. It was conducted by President Hutchins. After the singing of "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," the President read Psalm 91 and a portion of Romans 8. This was followed by the singing of "As Volunteers." The announcements and a brief word of welcome and prayer by the President completed the opening Chapel service of the year.

The offices were then opened and the registration of students was resumed.

### THE STUDENTS' PAGE

Our plans for the second page of The Citizen this year are larger than last year. We propose to give each department of the school one column of space each week. The English teachers in each department are promising to cooperate with us to make it a great success. The students will furnish the news items and the short articles and the teacher will approve them before they come to us. The Citizen will keep your parents informed about the happenings of every department of the school.

The managing editor has had one year's experience with The Citizen and its relation to the students. He wishes to thank the student body for the interest and cooperation last year, and is determined to make it a better student paper than ever before. We shall appreciate your prompt subscription to the paper. We can use a few more agents. See the managing editor about it.

Prof. Edward K. Cook, a former student of Berea, who is now principal of the public schools at Kenton, Ky., came to Berea early this week, as his custom is, and brought a number of students to be enrolled. One of his teachers, Miss Hyden, came also to place her sister in school. Mr. Cook tells us that he and Mrs. Cook are happy at the arrival of a little son on August 27. They have named him William Allan. Mrs. Cook will be remembered as Myrtle Farley.

H. J. Christopher and Miss Alice Christopher of Berea College received a telegram announcing the sudden death of their sister, Ethel, at the Homopathic Hospital, Boston, Mass. She was married in July of this year to W. L. North, of Boston, and may be remembered as visiting Berea two years ago.

## ANNUAL "KENTUCKY FAIR" AT GABBARD HOME

The annual "Kentucky Fair" held at the Gabbard home on Calumet avenue yesterday afternoon and evening was very successful, both from the number of articles displayed and the attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Gabbard, both graduates of the Berea College, Berea, Ky., came to Middletown some three years ago and immediately set about gathering in sewing and industrial classes, the Kentucky girls and boys and especially those residing in that section of the city. Mr. Gabbard is in charge of the boys and teaches them to plant and care for gardens and other industrial work which will interest boys. Mrs. Gabbard has the girls and mothers and in her home teaches them to sew and cook and the fair yesterday was an inspiring testimony to the value of the work, the untiring efforts of the teachers and the keen interest of the pupils of the various classes.

The Gabbard home is surrounded on three sides by a wide porch and it was here that the work was displayed. Handsome quilts of all colors and designs were hung against the wall from the ceiling and formed the background for the smaller work. These quilts had been pieced by the mothers of the girls who are members of the classes. The quilting, all by hand, was beautifully done. On the tables were displayed many pieces of crocheted work, including table runners, doilies, handsome yokes for night dresses and undergarments. On one side of the porch there was a display of canned fruit and vegetables rivaling that of the Butler county fair.

A display of children's dresses and aprons was shown in one of the rooms of the home. These had been made by the girls ranging from ten to twelve years of age. When a girl joins the class she is taught first to make a straight seam and then led on until she can make a small apron about a foot in length. This then will be her pattern for her own apron which she cuts and makes. When finished it is her property and then if she has done exceedingly good work she receives a prize. Judging from the display of pretty aprons and dresses shown at the fair yesterday there are a number of proud and happy little girls. With the children's dresses there was also a display of canned fruit which was the work of these same little girls and there was also a variety of bread, cakes, and cookies, the latter having been baked by the girls and the bread and cakes by the mothers who are in the adult classes.

### Lost Art Revived

In addition to the work done by the Middletown people there was a beautiful display of homespun table runners, window curtains, bedspreads, etc. These were done by the pupils of Berea College and brought up for display at the Middletown fair by Prof. and Mrs. F. O. Clark, of Berea College, who were the judges here this year.

Weaving beautiful and intricate patterns was the work of the Kentucky people years ago. Of late years it had been dropped until there was a possibility of it becoming a lost art. Some few years ago the work was revived at Berea College and is now being taught to many students. The exquisite curtains and bedspreads shown here yesterday were greatly admired by all who attended the fair.

A recent book on Americanization says, "Americanization is the

achievement of national unity for world service upon the plane of our highest ideals and means the extension of our ideals, the extension and deepening of the community spirit, a mutual recognition of the worth of all men and women." This is the spirit which pervades the Gabbard home—it is a real "Community House" and through the wise leading guidance of Mr. and Mrs. Gabbard and the helpfulness of their two charming daughters, a real work of Americanization is being quietly done. So quietly, in fact, that the citizens of Middletown do not realize what is being accomplished.

Social gatherings for the boys and girls are held there every few weeks and several times a year there are meetings for the fathers and mothers; the little folks are not forgotten and frequently there is something for them. Lincoln day celebration is for all the people and at that time they have an interesting program and some out of town speaker, there is a wonderful Halloween party for the young folks when, in front of balzing logs in the fire place in the large living room, all sorts of witching games are played. At all of these social gatherings the home is thrown open and a cordial and gracious welcome is extended to all who come.

When asked how many girls were enrolled this summer, Mrs. Gabbard responded, "Seventy-five and I could have had three times that many if I could have managed them." Now the girls and mothers too are asking for classes in our domestic lines and already plans are on foot for the extension of the work this fall.

—Middletown News

## "RED BOB" OF BEREA

(Continued from Page One)

Cumberland foothills and the broad reaches of the Kentucky "Blue Grass." Its population consists of boys and girls from the mountains about, teachers of the college and a few business men. Once the town was described as three miles long, one rod wide and knee-deep. But that was yesterday. It still is long, but now the Dixie Highway runs straight through it.

"A county agent drew me there. An enthusiast who in late years has adopted Berea for his home, James T. Brown, of Ohio, persistently had written that Berea possessed a 'miracle man' in the person of one Robert F. Spence, county agent for Rockcastle and Southern Madison counties, Kentucky.

"But Spence is no miracle man. He's just a young fellow who came out of the mountains of Laurel county, Kentucky, studied at Berea and for the past six years has been doing a man's work among the people of his own blood.

"Red Bob," the mountain folk call him. The cognomen stands for something of a creed in his work. He goes through the mountains of Rockcastle crying: 'Paint the county red!' He puts the slogan on his cards, across his letterheads. And he has just about put it across Rockcastle county.

"Now, folks, he said, just between ourselves, what's Rockcastle known for? Nothing in particular. The biggest business we have is the sale of rock for ballast and limestone for grinding before it goes to improve the soils of other counties' farms. We're doing a big mining business. Let's quit shipping rocks. Let's stop mining our land. Let's raise stock! 'Bob knew his people as few men

could. He knew that if ever a mountaineer bought a cow it was sure to be a red one. The people liked red cows. In knowing this Bob Spence gained ten years on any other man from outside of the mountains who might attempt a similar campaign.

"Tell you what, he said; let's raise red cattle. We need lots of good hogs—let's raise red ones. If you say so, let's make Rockcastle famous for red stock. Let's paint the county red!"

"That idea caught hold and grew. Red cattle and red hogs began to make their appearance in the mountains, where scrubs had ruled. Today sixty-five percent of the hogs of Rockcastle are red—Durocs. During the past two years the county has brought in seventeen registered Shorthorn bulls; it now has sixty-seven head of pure-bred, registered Shorthorns, all told.

"The idea took; no doubt about it. Of the ninety-one barns in Red Bob's territory, last year thirty-seven were painted red. Goodness only knows how many farm gates have been coated with that color. Bob doesn't know. I know I saw a lot of them when we were out together. And the silos that are coming in since he started his campaign invariably are painted red. Back in 1914, when Bob first began his work, Rockcastle had a total of five silos; now there are twenty-three. He showed me one built by a man and his wife.

"One carload of ground limestone was used in Spence's territory in 1914; last year fifty-four cars.

"Four years ago Spence started what he calls his Junior Agricultural Club Convention. The convention is an assembling of the mountain clubs, boys and girls, two days each year in Berea. The college furnishes their meals and quarters free.

"The first year, Spence had one hundred and fifty of these boys and girls in Berea; next year there were 184. Last year 254 came. Out of this number, twenty-seven came back to Berea to school. Seven of these did not have a penny for their expenses beyond what they had made from their club work.

"So it goes. They're coming in from the mountains, as Red Bob Spence reaches them, and are getting from Berea what is theirs by every inalienable right.

"I wonder how many of these boys and girls actually went back to the mountains after they left Berea. I asked President Dr. William J. Hutchins. He did not know.

"But," he said, "I don't believe a very large percent of them go back. Their perspectives have broadened. The old life is a struggle, you know!"

"No matter where they go they carry their blood with them. That is the good thing about it all. In this day of ravings by malevolent aliens whom we have admitted, protected and then seen attack the very principles of liberty under which they have prospered, it is good to know that from the hills about us there is flowing a steady stream of American blood."

### Woman Notary Named.

Raleigh, N. C.—Governor Thomas W. Bickett performed his first official act under the nineteenth amendment to the Federal constitution when he appointed Mrs. Nolan Knight, of Asheville, to be a Notary Public. Mrs. Knight was appointed by Governor Craig in January, 1915, and the North Carolina Supreme Court decided that the appointment of a woman was unconstitutional.

## THE CAMPAIGN OF 1920

By Prof. LeVant Dodge

### V. The League of Nations

Newspapers and people of both the great parties have quite generally expressed the hope that the "League of Nations" would not be a definite issue in the presidential campaign of this year. As shown in the first of this series of articles, both national conventions so worded their platforms as to leave individual party adherents, even the nominees, large freedom of action, according to circumstances which might arise. However, the later utterances of Messrs. Harding and Cox have been sufficiently explicit to create an issue as between them, on that topic. Indeed, party orators and papers generally seem inclined to take their cue from these leaders. Probably no other subject is now so much dwelt upon, unless we make an exception of Cox's wild charges as to an attempt to "buy the presidency." His persistent calling of the fund raised by his opponents for regular expenses a "slush fund" is not giving the Republican managers any anxiety.

Perhaps it should be admitted that the "League of Nations" has finally become as much the issue as any that can be found, always insisting that the difference in the dignity, frankness, and personal devotion of the two candidates must be regarded as the thing of really greatest moment. It now seems well that we "reason together" a little in regard to this "League." Some of our friends have been rolling the above word, as a sweet morsel, under their tongues, for so long that they seem to think that the whole world is going straight back to barbarism if President Wilson's special brand of "League of Nations" be not swallowed at a single gulp. I would not say anything harsh about these. Many of them are of the personal friends whose feelings I should be the least willing to hurt. Really before most of them were born I myself dreamed, so to speak, of the time when the whole world should acknowledge allegiance to one common world government. I must do myself the justice to say that I did not expect this to become a fact before the time of my great grandchildren, if so soon as that. For the same reason that all think it wise to withhold full statehood from the Philippines until the people there are more enlightened, or to set up any educational test anywhere as a condition on which the voting privilege shall depend—for the selfsame reason, I say, many thinking Americans feel like waiting for a while before allowing themselves to be poured into a common "hopper" with the denizens of "Cathay," the South Sea Islands and the downtrodden or ignorant masses of the four quarters of the earth, all to be ground up together! What kind of a loaf of bread would be the natural outcome!

It would be denying our President a well-earned honor, if we should call the Utopian measure under consideration by any other name than the "Wilson League." While he did not propose all of its most far-reaching provisions, so far as the United States is concerned he was the chief sponsor for the whole thing. He and his henchmen have convinced many people that loyalty to country, to God, and to the interests of our posterity, to the end of the world, depends upon our swallowing the dose prescribed by Dr. Wilson, and doing this without "making up a face." The political creed of some amiable hypnotized persons seems to be, "I

believe in having everything done just as President Wilson wants to have it." Far be it from me to say or think anything unjust or unkind about President Woodrow Wilson. He is a learned scholar, a master of the English language, a man of large confidence in his own ability, and doubtless wishes that the best things may happen to our country and to the world. There was a time when the stress of war was upon us that I thought it likely to be best for the country, in case the war should continue until now, to choose Wilson for a third term, rather than to "swap horses while crossing a stream." When the President was dangerously ill, crushed by taking upon himself burdens and cares beyond what the United States Constitution designed that a President should carry. I hoped and prayed for his recovery. But we are now dealing with the facts of history and an impartial analysis of character; and mention needs to be made of some things which only the blindest partisan can fail to see.

When the bottom of the German campaign suddenly fell out and the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, it was supposed that the formal terms of peace would quickly be arranged, as the Germans, by the Armistice, had conceded everything for which their antagonists could hope. The United States Constitution provided that the President and the Senate should be our joint agents in negotiating these terms. Recognizing this divided responsibility, when the Spanish war was coming to a close the then President selected three of the five Peace Commissioners from among the most influential Senators, disregarding party lines. But in this case President Wilson smilingly put himself at the head of the Peace Commission and accorded only one place to the opposite party, that place to be filled by a man whose political affiliations were known only to very careful students of current history. Of the other Democratic members it need only be said that they were especially close to the President; and up to that time he did not know that their minds did not always "follow along with his," as he learned in regard to Secretary of State Lansing later. It would seem that all of his party associates on the Commission in a way broke with the President further on. But this did not clearly appear to the representatives from other governments, and Wilson always took possession of the center of the stage and was understood by the European and other diplomats as speaking with the authority of the American people. The formalities leading to a permanent peace might have been quickly disposed of had not this one self-sufficient man insisted upon incumbering the peace treaty with a ponderous and complicated document designed to bind together as one all the opponents of the Central European powers, and ultimately the entire world. If peace, by formal treaty as well as in reality, had been concluded at once as it should have been, the scheme of a "League of Nations" could have been taken up afterwards, discussed upon its merits, and deliberately adopted if judged to be practicable. But President Wilson, with perhaps a stronger determination to make his own plans paramount, and himself the central figure of the world, than had any President before him, was of a different mind. He saw that if the two topics naturally separable could be held together and acted upon as

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## Your Opportunity

**COLLEGIATE**—The crown of the whole Institution, which provides standard courses in all advanced subjects. Courses leading to Classical, Scientific, Philosophical and Literary Degrees.

**NORMAL**—The school which trains both rural and city teachers, with special attention given to rural teaching. Equal standing with State Normals, and graduates are given state certificates, 1-year, 3-year and 4-year courses. Six-year course beyond the common branches for B.Ed.

**ACADEMY**—The Preparatory course, four years, is the straight road to College. The English course of two years is designed for those who do not expect to teach nor go through College. It gives the best general education for those who cannot go further in school.

**VOCATIONAL**—Professional courses combined with literary subjects. For young men: Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Blacksmithing, Painting and Commerce. For young women: Home Science, Sewing, Nursing, Bookkeeping and Stenography.

**FOUNDATION SCHOOL**—General education in the common branches for students of good mental ability, above 15 years of age, who have been deprived of the advantages of early education.

**MUSIC**—Cabinet Organ, Piano, Singing, Theory, Band and Orchestra. A fine opportunity to become a good musician at a very low cost.

**COST OF LIVING.** By good business management and studied economy, the College is able to reduce the cost of living in Berea to the lowest possible figure. The times are working hard against us and the constant battle with the high cost of all commodities is a trying one, but thus far the College has won. Tuition is free, incidental fee \$5, \$6, and \$7 a term, according to the course taken, room and board for about \$425 a year and many other valuable and necessary additions to the student's school life, such as gymnasium, athletics, hospital and lectures are free. All students from the mountain above fifteen years of age, of good character, studious habits and a willingness to work are invited and will find a whole-hearted welcome to Berea, but they must make reservations in advance.

Write for a Catalogue and book of Chief Regulations, to the College Secretary, MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Kentucky.



Ladies Hall and Main Dining Room

## Cost Exceedingly Low

WITHIN THE REACH OF THE POOR

Any ambitious boy or girl in the mountains can go through Berea College, or any of the Allied Departments, for \$150 a year. As each student is required to do some work, the above amount is reduced by the amount of work performed. A student of energy and reliability can greatly reduce the cash payment by work, but no student may expect to work out his entire expenses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE and may be in cash or labor credits or both.

### EXPENSES FOR THE FALL TERM

	Men	Women
Incidental fee for the term	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
Room upkeep for the term	7.80	7.80
Board, 7 weeks	19.25	17.50
Amount due first of term	\$33.05	\$31.30
Board, 6 weeks, due middle of term	\$16.50	\$15.00
Total for term	\$49.55	\$46.30

For Vocational and Foundation students, subtract \$1.00 from the above incidental fee. For College students, add \$1.00. Every student must send \$4.00 deposit in advance, otherwise, room will not be reserved. Commerce, Stenography, Typewriting and Penmanship are from \$50c. to \$1.00 a week extra. Music is also from \$50c. to \$1.00 a week extra.